

CHINA MAIL

SUNDAY
WAR
BULLETIN

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1939 Price: 10 Cts.

R.A.F. IN AIR BATTLE OVER FRONT

London, To-day.
The Air Ministry last night announced that Royal Air Force machines had been engaged in an air battle over enemy territory while reconnoitering at a great height.

We suffered some casualties and the number of enemy losses is not known. Successful reconnaissance flights over enemy territory have been carried out by night and day recently.—Reuter.

NO EMBARGO OR NO NEUTRALITY

New York, To-day.
The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in an informal report, is recommending the enactment of the new Neutrality Bill, according to a Dow-Jones agency Washington dispatch. The Committee has advised the Senate that it is of the opinion that the United States cannot maintain neutrality as long as the embargo provisions remain in the Statute Book.—Reuter.

RUMANIA'S ANXIETIES

FEAR OF RED ARMY DIVERSION IN Bessarabia

London, To-day.
If the Soviet Government has promised to help the Germans by immediate military diversions, says Reuter's military correspondent, it is probable that this will be in the direction of Bessarabia.

The Rumanian Government has called up additional classes of reservists and sent further troops to the Bessarabian border as a precaution. Any other Red army diversion is unlikely.

Suggestion of an attack on the North-West frontier of India is discounted by military circles as is the possibility of joint military plans between German and Russian armies to stem the tide in the West.

The possibility of an invasion of France by Russians dropped with parachutes is considered a bogey!

Reports regarding the French attack along the right bank of the Moselle in the direction of Treves, indicate that General Gamelin, commander-in-chief of the Allied

Forces, has got his teeth right into this area and controls the railway, at least as far as Treves. This report is denied by the Germans. An official communique mentions that "fairly large numbers" of prisoners have been taken.

COMPLETE GARRISONS CAPTURED
The prisoners concerned are complete garrisons and the manning power of a large number of advanced posts in the Siegfried Line.

General Gamelin is "mopping up" and proceeding somewhat more speedily than his somewhat cryptic reports would appear to indicate.

By advancing his positions on a front of over 5 1/2 miles in the direction of Borg, his hold becomes stronger to meet the inevitable counter-attack when it is launched.—Reuter.

MERCHANT SHIPS NOW HITTING BACK AT U-BOATS

London, To-day.
The British wireless station at Bletchley Park has received a message from a British merchant ship during the past few days.—Reuter.

CAPITAL LEVY FOR ITALY

Rome, To-day.
The Italian Cabinet has passed legislation covering two new taxes, one on capital and one on incomes.

These taxes, it was officially stated, were necessary owing to the demands for military expenditure caused by the international situation.

The Italian wireless station yesterday announced that the shipping services to Africa and the Far East will be resumed as from to-day.—Reuter.

FRENCH BITE INTO SIEGFRIED LINE

Paris, To-day.

LAST NIGHT'S FRENCH war communique states that enemy artillery is active in the region directly east of Moselle, and the French are replying.

There is great aviation activity on both sides. A Paris military observer says that enemy activity during the past 24 hours has been less, despite the fact that patrols have been active on the Saar front. These patrols, he says, have no penetrating power and withdraw when fired on by machine-guns.

The French, he says, are ready for any local offensive which may be ordered by the German High Command, as seems likely.

A Paris communique states that the troops withdrawn from Poland are apparently being kept in the interior of Germany.—Reuter.

MUCH NAZI TERRITORY IN FRENCH HANDS

Paris, To-day.

The recent French push to the east of the Moselle has added considerably to German territory now in French hands.

General tendency of the operations is to become more like a siege getting closer to the Central Salient of the Siegfried Line.

While the Germans are reacting rapidly to the attack pressure, the French command has not lost the initiative for a single day and the French bites at the Siegfried Line give the impression that the operations were worked out beforehand on a drawing board, they are carried through with such precision and minimum casualties.

When the Germans attempt to react they encounter positions rapidly prepared for defence, and meet a dense volume of fire with the result that their counter-attacks have not succeeded in delaying French progress.

FRENCH DIGGING IN

The last 24 hours has seen no big operation on either side. French

troops are consolidating their newly won positions east of Apach and Pel while the Germans are sending out reconnaissance patrols in weaker numbers than usual.

The suggestion yesterday among military writers in Paris is that the Germans are greatly hampered in their movements at the Luxembourg end of the Siegfried Line and may soon violate the neutrality of Luxembourg in order to give their troops room to manoeuvre.

BLACK FOREST CONCENTRATIONS

Swiss reports that the Germans are concentrating in the Black Forest are also arousing attention since from this area the German main roads lead to the Rhine, while crossing the Rhine would be very difficult but cannot be described as impossible, since the Germans succeeded in crossing the Danube at Belgrade under French gunfire in 1915.—Reuter.

FRENCH PENETRATE EAST OF THE MOSELLE

Paris, To-day.

The latest official communique reveals that the region to the east of the Moselle, where the French have penetrated to a substantial depth, is now the centre of a heavy artillery duel.

The communique says, succinctly: "There is enemy artillery action in the region directly east of the Moselle. There are artillery reprisals on our part. There is great activity among the aviation of both sides."—Reuter.



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There may be a war on, but you can't stop high spirits on the beach. Photo taken on the Sunday War was declared on a South Coast beach. (Copyright, Fox).

BURCKHARDT ON WAY TO LONDON

Geneva, To-day. Dr. Burckhardt, League High Commissioner for Danzig, has left Geneva for London, where he is to see the Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax. — Reuter.

GAFENCU TRIP TO MOSCOW DENIED

Moscow, To-day. Rumanian circles here deny that M. Gafencu, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, will leave for Moscow on Monday. — Reuter.

COUNT CIANO TO BE LINKED WITH THE PEACE OFFENSIVE?

London, To-day.

NEWS THAT THE Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano has been invited to Berlin where he will arrive this afternoon, has been received with great interest in London, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

Many quarters think that the visit is connected with the German-Soviet campaign "with other friendly powers" to liquidate the war between Germany and Britain and France.

It is recalled that Signor Mussolini, in a speech last week, declared that a clash might be avoided by a "realisation that a desire to maintain positions which history and the natural dynamism of peoples has condemned is a vain illusion." — Reuter.

CIANO LEAVES BY TRAIN

Rome, To-day. Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, left for Berlin at 6 p.m. last evening by a special train. — Reuter.

CASUALTY TRAINS

London, To-day.

The British railways are building a number of casualty evacuation trains which will be used to distribute injured civilians to hospitals throughout the country in the event of air raids. — Reuter.

SOME OF THE GERMAN

U-BOAT COMMANDERS BEHAVE WELL

London, To-day.

Stories of good treatment by the commanders of German submarines were told yesterday by the captains of the British steamers "Winkleigh" and "Blairlogie" when they arrived home among a party of 65 rescued British seamen.

The captain of the s.s. "Winkleigh" related the circumstances of the sinking of his ship.

The submarine commander ordered him to come alongside in a boat, took him into the conning tower, gave him a drink, cigarettes and four rolls of bread, and that that would last him for six hours, by which time he would probably be rescued.

SORRY OLD CHAP

He was asked if he had sufficient drinking water, and the U-boat commander then said: "Well, Captain, I am sorry I shall have to sink your ship."

The crew of the "Winkleigh" was picked up six hours later by a Dutch liner.

The captain of the "Blairlogie" related how the U-boat commander gave them every chance to get away and when the officers and crew were in the boats came alongside and gave them two bottles of gin and cigarettes. — Reuter.

TREASURY INCOME

London, To-day.

Despite the dislocation caused by the war, the total revenue for the first six months of this year increased by over £32,000,000 as compared with last year.

Figures show that the total revenue was £331,000,000, as compared with last year's £299,000,000. Expenditure — £299,000,000 — exceeded income by £32,000,000. — Reuter.

Tradition tells!

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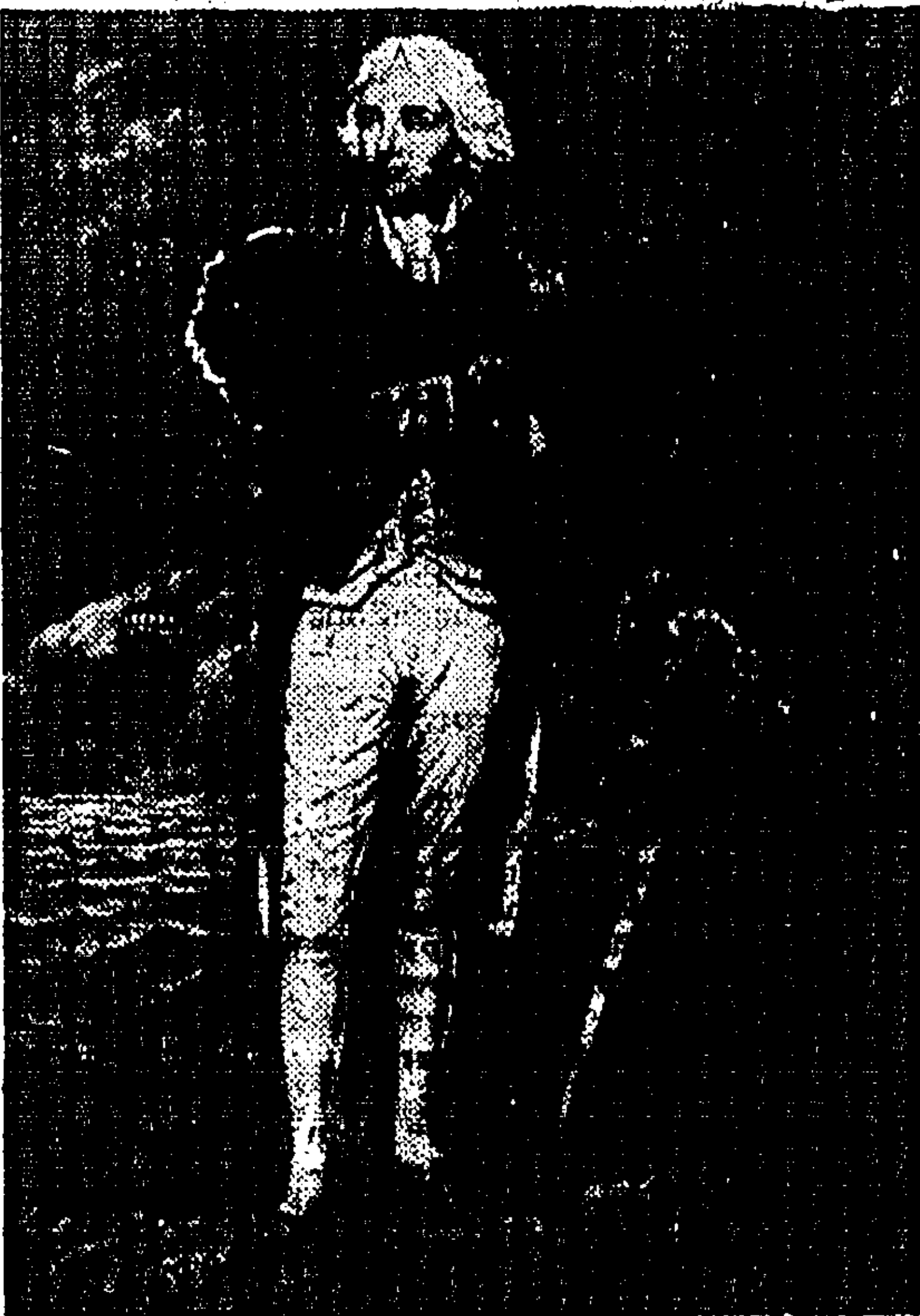
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NAZIS PURSUE A MYTH SELF-DECEPTION IF IT IS IMAGINED THAT SOVIET CAN SUPPLY WAR SHORTAGES

London, To-day.

WHILE PRESS COMMENT on Nazi-Soviet co-operation, heralded yesterday in Moscow and Berlin, is cautious in drawing conclusions as to its more distant political effects, there is a consensus of opinion on its practical consequences and value. The "Daily Herald" warns its readers against setting too high the consequence of Russian help to the Nazi Government.

The "Daily Telegraph" recognises that Russian intervention would be of importance in the economic field, but argues that it could not be, by any means, as decisive as the Nazi leaders would like Germany to believe. It is recalled with appositiveness the enthusiasm which greeted the declaration by the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Trade, Mikoyan, at the annual congress of the Communist Party last March that "Russia was not exporting butter, eggs or bacon." The paper observed on this, that those who imagined Russia fabulously rich in such commodities as petroleum and iron ore, might be surprised to learn that they also were among the goods which the Trade Commissar proposed to reserve for home consumption.

WAR-STRAINED ECONOMY

The estimate which the Press has formed of the potential helpfulness to Germany's war-strained economy of what Molotov has now promised on paper, is generally in accord with the views held among those here best informed on the economic geography of Soviet Russia and Eastern Europe, and it is unlikely that official opinion would be found to differ from these judgments in any important respect.

Their general purport may be summed up in the statement that the new pact does not fundamentally alter Germany's economic plight.

It may allow the Nazis to hold out a little longer than they could without it, but it cannot effect the inexorable power of economic pressure ultimately to sap Germany's economic strength.

OSTENTATIOUS COUPLING

Few here doubt that the object of Ribbentrop's second pilgrimage to Moscow was to secure some concession from Stalin which might serve as a reassurance to German public opinion in the face of the surprising rapidity with which British seapower has made itself felt.

Hence the ostentatious coupling of a trade agreement with the other agreements negotiated with the Soviet.

The Nazis hope that the Germans themselves, as well as the outside world, will jump to the conclusion that Russia's legendary resources in raw materials will now be available to replace what they can no longer import from overseas. But with the major exception of manganese ore, the Russian production of raw materials will not be sufficient to make good German deficiencies.

SOME FIGURES

In general, Russia produces no large quantities of raw materials which she could spare for export to Germany without doing damage to her own economy. The whole increases of Soviet production of such commodities as iron ore, copper and mineral oil over recent years have gone to Russia's own fast-growing requirements.

For example, despite the rise in Russian oil production from 21,400,000 metric tons in 1933 to 30,100,000 in 1938, Russia's exports of oil over the same period fell from over six million tons to under one million.

The mechanisation of agriculture of

the collectivised Soviet farms has made enormous demands upon the country's petrol resources, quite apart from transport demands.

NOT AN EXPORTER

Germany would require to obtain some five million tons from Russia to compensate her for the supplies from which she is cut off by the British Navy. The same difficulty will arise in connexion with other products, such as iron ore and copper, of which Germany has need—indeed Russia is herself an importer of copper.

The fact is that Russia is not an exporting country! She ranks behind Denmark in the total value of her export trade, and is far behind most of the British Dominions.

Germany could, however, probably get all the timber she requires from Russia.

Apart from the fact that Russia's exports of the commodities Germany requires most, could not be rapidly increased, except at the expense of her own requirements and of her development plans, transport represents a formidable obstacle in the way of any large scale supply of raw materials by Russia to Germany. The Baltic is the only really satisfactory means of transporting goods in large volumes from Russia to Germany but the Russian Baltic ports are at the opposite corner of Russia from the raw materials Germany needs.

SOVIET ROLLINGSTOCK

Russian rolling-stock is well-known to be already short for the Soviet's own needs.

The position in this respect is presented by one authority familiar with the problem in the following striking form: If Russia

were, in fact, willing to set aside for meeting Germany's needs one tenth of the 645,000 goods trucks she had at the time of her last return in 1937, the length of the rail haul from the Russian producing centres to the German lines is so great that each truck could not be loaded more than once a month and the total annual carrying capacity would be less than Germany's total peace-time imports of iron ore alone.

Germany could not help by sending trucks as the gauges on the two railway systems are different.

FAT PROBLEM

Another point is that Russia is not in a position to supply Germany with many of the commodities of which the latter is in greatest need. The Soviets cannot contribute to Germany's requirements of nickel, tin, lead, antimony or rubber. They cannot offer significant amounts of wool, cotton or raw hides. Worst of all, the Nazis can look to Russia for no relief from their long-standing fat problem.

Germany has to import, over 1,700,000 tons of oilseeds each year.

Russia and all Germany's other neutral neighbours together only export about 260,000 tons yearly.

It is in the light of such considerations as these, based upon the facts of economic geography easily verified, and not open to dispute, and dispassionately weighed, that informed opinion here has reached the conclusion that the newest move by the Nazi chiefs in Moscow cannot make any real difference to the course of the armed struggle which Hitler has precipitated, which was not already discounted in the prudent decision of the British War Cabinet in the early days of the war to plan for a conflict lasting three years or more.—British Wireless.

WAR 'LOCALISED'

Moscow, To-day.

The newspaper "Izvestia" says that as a result of the Soviet-German pact the imperialist war in Central Europe has been localized.—Reuter.

PROFITEERS IN AMERICA NEED WATCH

Washington, To-day.

President Roosevelt yesterday urged the temporary National Economic Committee to keep a constant watch on the prices of materials, in order to prevent profiteering.

In so doing, he told them, they would be performing an important part in the first line of defence against ugly inhuman greed.—Reuter.

RUMANIA'S NEW QUOTAS FOR REICH

Budapest, To-day.

Details of the new quotas for German imports into Rumania show that the latter country has not yielded very much ground in the recent trade negotiations with the Reich.

These negotiations, which lasted for about a fortnight, arose out of the Nazi desire to increase the quotas.

While Germany will receive more pig-iron and petrol, the Rumanian Government has gained quite a victory in refusing to alter the exchange rate of the lei to the mark.

The Reich wanted the rate to be 47 lei to the mark, but the Rumanian Government insisted it be kept at its present rate of 41½.—Reuter.

London, To-day.

The Pan-American Conference yesterday discussed a plan under which a committee of 21 (i.e., one from each of the participating countries in the Conference) would co-ordinate a solution of all their economic problems.

If this plan is approved and adopted, the committee will start working in Washington in November.—Reuter.

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TOLD BY ONE OF TWELVE SURVIVORS THE KITCHENER DISASTER

A WHISTLE BLEW, a flag waved, and a train slid importantly out of King's Cross Station on the evening of June 4, 1916.

Seated in one of the four saloon coaches of the train — a special—was a khaki-clad figure, moustached and red-tabbed. It was Lord Kitchener.

With him were his secretary and personal friend; Lieut.-Colonel O. A. Fitzgerald, General Ellershaw, Mr. O'Beirne, of the Foreign Office, Sir H. F. Donaldson, and Mr. L. S. Robertson, of the Ministry of Munitions, and 2nd Lieutenant McPherson.

In another coach were a clerk a Hampshire was waiting to complete the journey.

The party was on the first stage of its journey to Petrograd at the invitation of the Russian Emperor, who at this critical stage of the war urgently wished to confer with our Secretary of State for War.

As it sped along at sixty miles an hour on its 700 miles journey to Thurso, from where the sea voyage to Archangel—the only port of Russia in Europe open to our ships—was to begin, rain swept in great gusts against the windows of the coach and the wind howled in a manner which foreboded a stormy passage for the mission.

At Thurso Admiralty instructions had been given for a destroyer to be in readiness to carry the distinguished party across the Pentland Firth to Scapa Flow, where H.M.S.

Warship's Secret Mission

The Hampshire was one of the fastest armoured cruisers of the British Navy and, with the rest of the Grand Fleet, which had returned only three days before from Jutland, was lying at anchor in the famous war-time naval base.

With the exception of the captain, we aboard the Hampshire had no knowledge of the nature of the "special mission" that Admiralty orders of the previous day had informed us that the Hampshire was to undertake.

Neither the officers nor the men had any idea of the identity of the "distinguished person" whom it was rumoured was to be a passenger. So it was with eagerness that the 800 strong crew on that after-

noon of June 5 awaited the coming of the pinnace from the Iron Duke, the Admiral of the Fleet's flagship, aboard which the "distinguished person" had lunched with Admiral Sir John Jellicoe.

Presently it was seen racing across the turbulent waters, and a thrill ran through the company as it recognised the tall military figure seated in the stern as that of Lord Kitchener, the personality known to every man, woman, and child in the British Empire.

A gale was blowing from the north-east and tremendous seas were running as, greeted by Captain Saville, the Hampshire's captain, Lord Kitchener came up the gangway. But this did not deter the great soldier from carrying out his duty. Service to the nation ever came first.

There was one slight change in the original plans, which had been for the Hampshire to take the route to Archangel passing up the eastern side of the Orkneys, following the channel which was regularly kept reasonably safe by minesweepers.

Instead, as the result of a suggestion by Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, in view of the heavy weather, a last-minute decision to make use of the more sheltered route on the western side was made, although this would probably take slightly longer.

Accordingly, having embarked the passengers, we weighed anchor and steamed towards Hoy Sound, the western exit from Scapa, Lord Kitchener and his staff retired to the captain's cabin.

Destroyers Ordered Back

Soon we were rounding Stromness, and it was then that the Hampshire met the full force of the raging storm. Wind and rain were lashing the sea into a fury and all hatches excepting one had to be battened down.

Two destroyers, Unity and Victor, following in our wake as escorts, were ordered back by the Hampshire's Captain because of the heavy seas.

We had perhaps been going for an hour and a half, keeping as close to the rocky coast as was safe when, above the roar of the storm, there sounded a deeper more reverberating roar—the roar of an explosion.

Soon afterwards the Hampshire listed alarmingly to starboard and began to sink.

Orders "Abandon ship" were given, and as the hatches were opened men poured up from below on to the deck and took up their positions at the boat stations. I was among them.

There was no panic, but a great deal of confusion; shouted orders were lost in the howling wind, and the booming seas.

Boat Dashed Against Ship

It was soon found impossible to launch the boats; the derricks were electrically controlled and the current had failed.

One boat which was got away by cutting its lashings was immediately caught by a tremendous wave and dashed to pieces against the Hampshire's side. Between fifty and sixty men were flung into the water.

Men now began jumping overboard from the quarter-deck in their lifebelts and life-saving waistcoats.

Others were washed over the waves.

All around the men could be seen the wreckage in the sea.

Some were bled, for a boiler had burst, and the force of the explosion was great.

Now it was the turn of the Carley's float, which was held between the float and the ship.

They resembled their edges as they kept afloat.

They kept afloat, round the handles which the seamen to hold on to. One stands waist high in the water.

She Gave A Fearful Leap

I helped to get the floats away and up my position. A few minutes later the ship was down by the bow.

BY W. CHAFFIN

on to No. 3. I frantically to get of the Hampshire, full kind of lunge down by the bow.

It was a sight to get. Many of the boats had remained hung from their as the ship went the boats would.

Instead, when a final plunge and a final plunge, a final plunge, a final plunge.

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As he was.

Walter Charles Farndon was a stoker aboard H.M.S. Hampshire, the armoured cruiser which led Admiral Sir John Jellicoe's flagship Iron Duke into battle at Jutland, and sank a German light cruiser and two submarines without suffering a casualty.

Four days later, following her return to Scapa Flow with the rest of the Grand Fleet, the Hampshire was detailed by the Admiralty to take Lord Kitchener to Russia to confer with the Czar on the military situation.

But, in a raging storm off the Orkneys on its way to Archangel, the Hampshire struck a mine and sank in less than fifteen minutes. Eight hundred officers and men, including Lord Kitchener, and his staff, were drowned.

There were only twelve survivors of which Farndon was one. He is now a shunter at Bognor.



As he is to-day

ER 1, 1939.

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carried down with her all the boats
and those in them.

As the water closed over her we
realised that although we had, at
least, escaped that awful death,
the float on which we were being
flung hither and thither seemed
likely at any moment to be smashed
by the terrific seas.

There were between thirty and
forty men on the circular raft
when the ship went down, but one
by one they disappeared.

The water was icy cold and
many died from sheer exhaustion
from exposure; others were washed
away.

All around us were floating bod-
ies. Other men were clinging to
lifebelts and pieces of wreckage and
calling for help. But it was impos-
sible to rescue them.

In the distance we could see the
rocky Orkney coast, a black and
jagged ridge against the sky.

An hour passed, two hours, and
nearer and nearer to land the storm
hurled us. Men were still dying in
the agony of it all until there were
but four of us left alive.

Presently our raft flung against
the shore, and smashed, leaving us
clinging to the rocks.

Between me and the shore was a
strip of calmer water, perhaps twelve
feet wide, perhaps more. And I
could not swim. But I somehow
managed to get across it.
I was saved.

How I succeeded in climbing the
face of that craggy shore, with the
sound of the storm beating below
I shall never know. But I avent-
ually clawed my way to the top,
bruised and bleeding.

Crawled To A House

I remember little more, excepting
the final effort to crawl towards a
house that I could see 300 yards in-
land, and being met by kindly folk
and given food and hot drinks and
shelter.

My companions, too, reached the
top, and after a few days' conva-
lescence we were sent back to a
hospital ship in Scapa Flow.

In all there were only twelve
survivors out of the entire crew. Be-

sides Lord Kitchener and his staff,
all officers of the Hampshire per-
ished.

That there was a deliberate plot
to do away with Lord Kitchener
has often been rumoured. It has
been said that the Germans were
aware of the projected voyage and
sent the Hampshire to the bottom,
either with a torpedo fired from a
submarine or by a mine purposely
laid in its course.

The Thirteenth Mine

In any case, the torpedo theory
can at once be discounted, for no
submarine could possibly have liv-
ed in such seas. And the deliberate
mine theory, in my opinion, is un-

The last picture of Lord Kit-
chener. He is seen walking
down the gangway from the
destroyer Oak to board the Iron
Duke to see Admiral Sir John
(later, Lord) Jellicoe. A few
minutes later he boarded the
Hampshire.

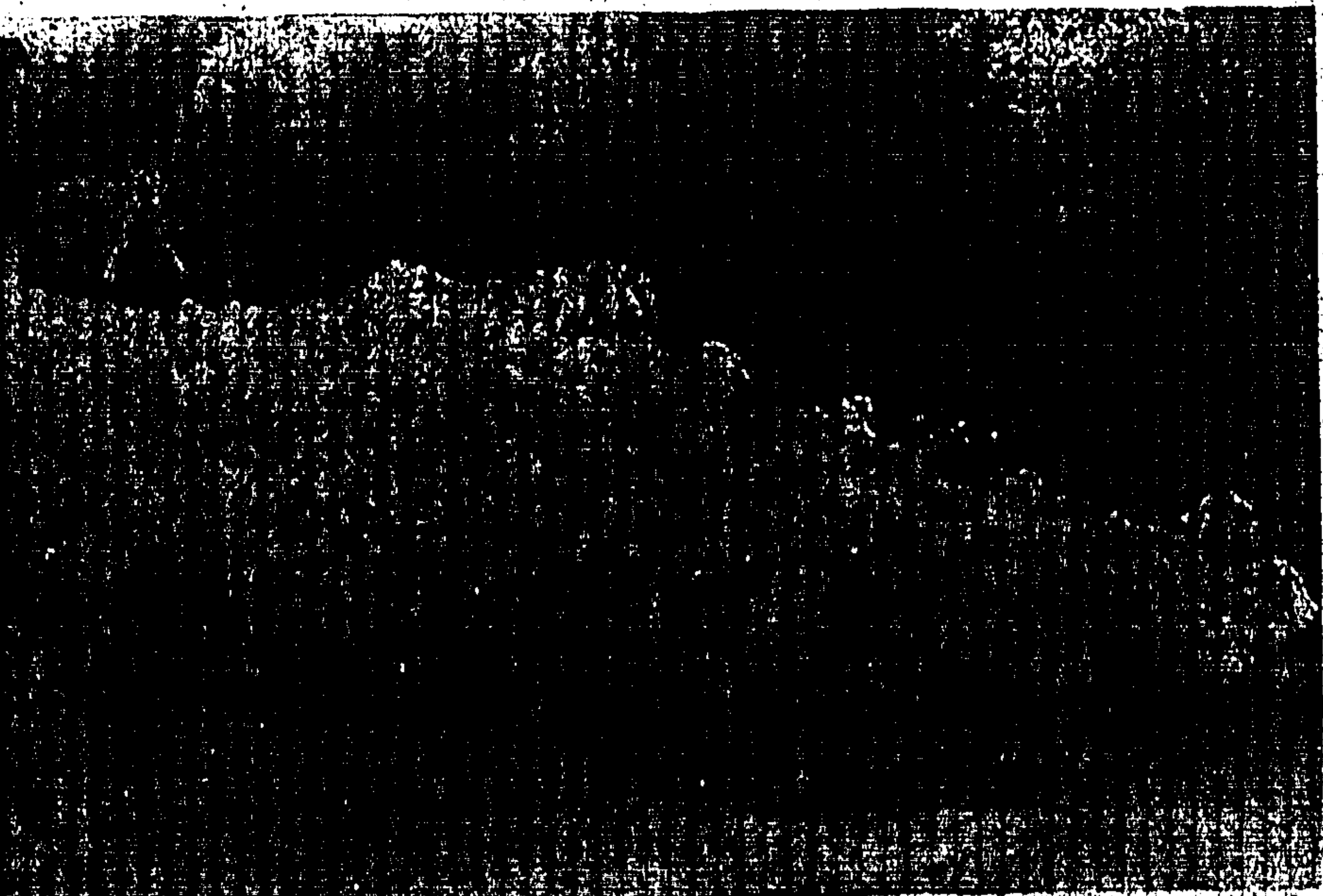
tenable since no one, not even Lord
Kitchener or the Hampshire's cap-
tain, knew until the last minute that
the ship would take the western in-
stead of the eastern route.

Moreover, subsequent sweeping in
the vicinity where the Hampshire
went down accounted for twelve of
the thirteen mines known to have
been laid by the German submarine
U.175 as a preliminary to the opera-
tion of the enemy's fleet at Jutland.
The thirteenth sank the Hampshire.

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Hampshire gave
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Blackburn	2	Bolton	0
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Brentford	3	Crystal Palace	0
Brighton	1	Southampton	4
Bristol City	1	Plymouth	5
Burnley	1	Bury	3
Charlton	1	Fulham	1
Chelsea	4	Tottenham	2
Bradford	4	Grimsbv	2
Chester	3	Wrexham	2
Chesterfield	1	Huddersfield	0
Coventry	3	Leicester	3
Darlington	3	Hartlepool	2
Derby	1	Leeds	3
Doncaster	1	Bradford City	2
Everton	3	Preston	3
Hallifax	1	Sheffield U.	1
Lincoln	0	Notts Forest	6
Luton	1	Millwall	2
Manchester U.	2	Manchester C.	3
Newcastle	1	Barnsley	2
Newport	2	Birmingham	2
Notts County	1	Wolves	4
Oldham	5	Rochdale	3
Port Vale	5	Crewe	0
Portsmouth	5	Chelsea	3
Reading	1	Arsenal	2
Rotherham	4	Sheffield W.	1
Shrewsbury	1	Birmingham	2
Southend	3	Queen's Park	2
Stockport	1	Buxton	1
Swansea	4	Cardiff	1
Swindon	1	Bristol Rovers	0
Torquay	6	Bournemouth	2
Tranmere	4	New Brighton	2
Watford	4	Northampton	0
West Bromwich	6	Stoke	0
West Ham	2	Millwall	1

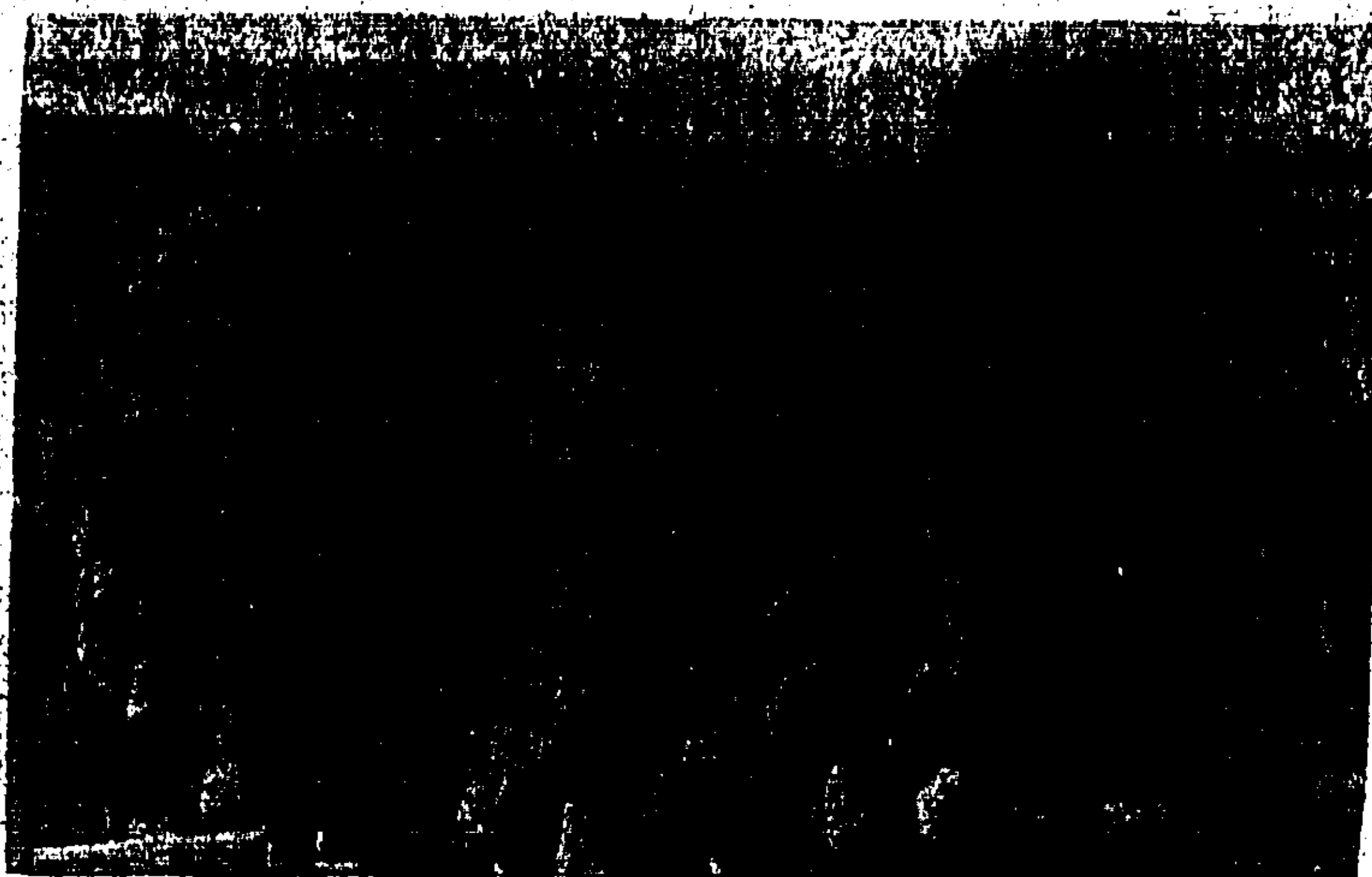
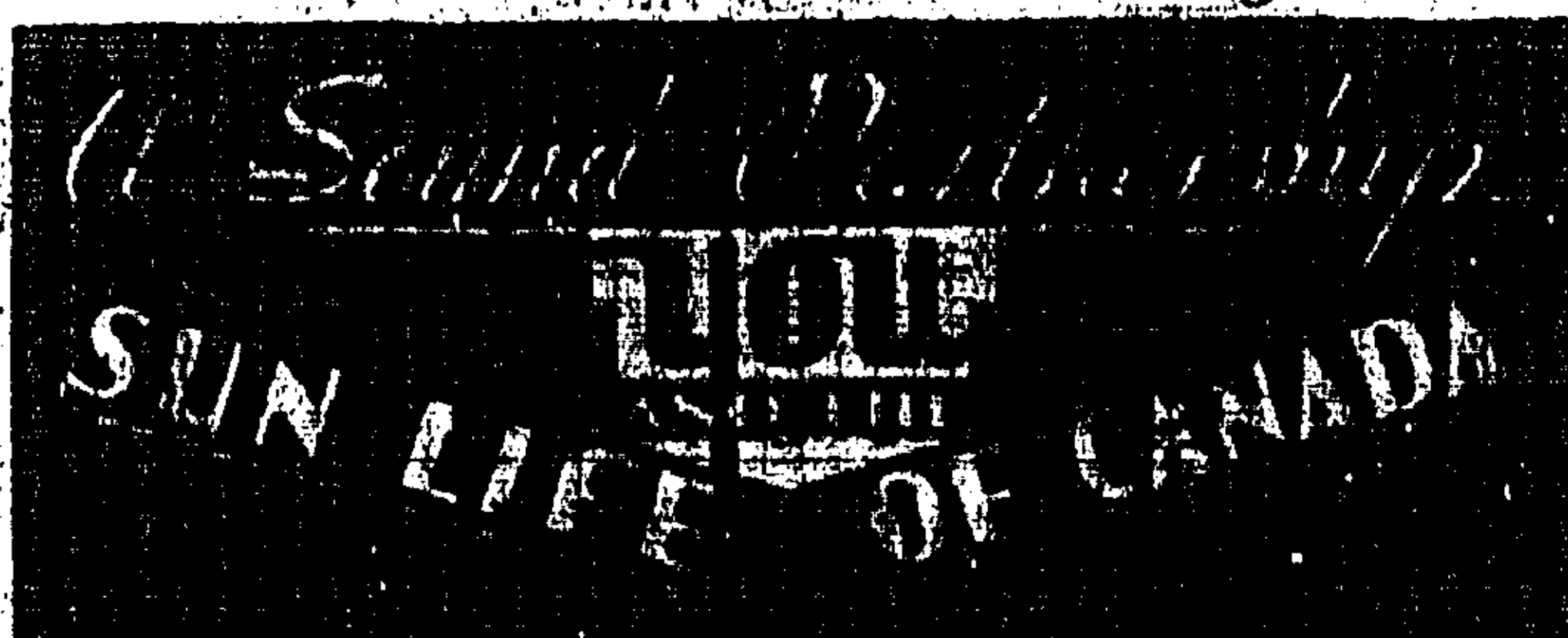
GLASGOW CUP (First Round)
Clyde 0 Third Lanark
GLASGOW CUP (Semi-Final)
Celtic 2 Queen's Park

OTHER MATCHES	
Ayr	3 Kilmarnock
King's Park	4 East Stirling
Alloa	2 Stenhousemuir
East Fife	3 Raith Rovers
Arbroath	3 Brechin
Dunbarton	1 Vale of Leven
Falkirk	1 Aberdeen
Edinburgh	0 Leith
Dundee	4 St. Johnstone
Hamilton	2 Motherwell
Hibernian	5 St. Mirren
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J. P. Whitham — Branch Manager



FAMOUS BOXERS ENTERTAIN THE TROOPS. — Many famous boxers gave exhibition bouts at a boxing exhibition in a Hampshire camp on Sept. 14. Dave Crowley, Jack McAvoy, Eric Boon and Kid Berg were among the many fighters that took part. Photo gives a general view showing the audience of soldiers watching Dave Crowley and Harry Groves in action. (Copyright. By Air Mail).

NAZI TRADE MISSION FOR MOSCOW

Moscow, To-day.

It is learned that a German economic mission is arriving in Moscow in the course of the coming week in order to discuss German-Soviet trade arrangements, following the Ribbentrop-Molotov Agreement.

The Estonian Foreign Minister, Mr. Selter, left to return to Tallinn yesterday.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S JUMP IN EXPORTS

London, To-day.

During the first nine months of this year, Japan's export trade increased by £41,000,000, as compared with last year.

Last year's adverse balance of £6,000,000 was changed this year into a credit balance of £23,000,000. —
Reuter.

POLAND'S NEW PREMIER

Paris, To-day.
The Polish Embassy announces that General Sikorsky has been appointed Prime Minister and Minister for Military Affairs in the new Polish Government.
Dr. Zaleski has been appointed Foreign Minister and Dr. Koc, Minister of Finance.—Reuter.

MATINEE OPERA IN LONDON

London, To-day.
Opera returned to England yesterday with a matinee at Sadler's Wells. Despite the shortness of the notice, the house was almost full.

There will be three more Saturday matinees, and if attendance is as good as it was yesterday, Sadler's Wells may put on some performances in the evening.

The London Palladium will re-open in 'ten days' time with a musical comedy that was postponed when war began. There will be two shows each evening.—Reuter.

MODLIN'S SURRENDER

(Our Own Correspondent)
(By Telegraph. Received, Sept. 30,
1.35 p.m.)

Amsterdam, Yesterday.
Official German sources state that the garrison of Modlin has surrendered to the Nazi forces.

It is claimed that the survivors of the fortress included 1,200 officers and 30,000 men, of which over 4,000 were wounded.

It is unlikely that German troops will make formal entry in Warsaw before Monday.

The Polish defenders have begun to evacuate their positions, but this process, on the whole front, may take one or two days.

The German communique declared that the Polish defenders are laying down their arms before evacuating their defence lines. — Our Own Correspondent.

NAZI HEAD OF POLISH TERRITORY

London, To-day. Dr. Frank has been appointed supreme head of the administration of Polish territory in German hands, according to a German radio announcement.—Reuter.

BOWLS VICTORY NO FLUKE

"All our players did very well and fully justified their selection," said Mr. B. W. Bradbury, captain of Hong Kong's Interport bowls team, on his arrival back in the Colony from Shanghai.

Mr. Bradbury added that the Hong Kong success was no fluke—in the first Interport, which Reuter gave us to believe we won 18-17 very luckily at the last end when the Shanghai skip made a bad mistake, the Hong Kong four were definitely superior to their opponents but did not have any loss except at the last end, when fortune smiled the other way. Shanghai were indeed fortunate to be ahead at this period. The second Interport was a runaway affair in favour of the Colony, the first three Shanghai players, newcomers to Interport matches, faring poorly when placed in the lime-light and leaving Wallace, who played well, a hopeless task. The third Interport saw the tables turned, the Hong Kong rink going down badly. This, Mr. Bradbury said, was due to a very fast green and more particularly a strong cross wind which our players could not overcome. Shanghai, on the other hand, had one or two players from this club in their team and they were used to what appears to be a common occurrence.

Incidentally, this defeat was the first Interport defeat Bradbury has suffered in his Interport career, and he has played in nine matches!

The Bradbros — Omar combination wrestled the Interport pennant from Shanghai in 1932 and seven years later won again to bring the trophy south for the first time in six years.

WONDERFUL TIME
Summing up, Mr. Bradbury said that they had had a wonderful time in the northern port, the hospitality being par excellence, but he himself had felt the strain of playing 10 matches in 14 days. As Bower, their reserve, had been taken ill in Shanghai and was under doctor's orders during their stay there, He had in fact been compelled to play in two friendly matches when in no state to do so due to the fact that members of the Interport four had to be relieved. The result of the tour — Interport success and six wins in 10 matches — after losing the first two games — was most satisfactory and Shanghai would bear out the fact that the Colony team were far superior bowlers to their Interport opponents.

The other members of the team — G. Duncan, A. J. Hall, U. M. Omar and A. Bower — are all back in the Colony, glad to be ashore again after a rough passage from Shanghai.

RUGBY FRIENDLIES

London, To-day.
The following are the results of
rugsby football trials in the City
of London:-

[illegible]

CHRISTIAN POSITION IN THE PRESENT WAR

"IT IS BECAUSE HALF of Europe knows so clearly what is all means in life and property, what suffering and depression must follow, that there seems to be an air of unreality about the whole thing, says 'St. John's Review,' in a comment on the outbreak of war.

Says the 'Review':

Since the last issue of this Journal tragic events have taken place in Europe. In the short space of three weeks, Poland, a country of twenty million people, has been overrun, after having been invaded, attacked with the most deadly weapons, and finally subdued. The elemental forces still control man's lustful ambition, greed for power, pride in conquest, and sadism or pleasure in contemplating the suffering of others. But we are only at the beginning of the tragedy. Poland is merely a one act play, a prelude to the terrible drama that is about to be unfolded, not on the stage unfortunately, but in real life. There is something inexpressibly sad in this present conflict, seeing that half the population are only too well aware from their knowledge of the last war what is in front of us — a long protracted struggle, wide-spread grief and sorrow at the loss of vigorous and wholesome young men, whose parents have expended so much loving care and thought on their upbringing; — sons, just ready for their professional career, many of whom will be destroyed in the spring time of their life.

NO ZEIT

Hitler admitted in Danzig that there was no Zeit among Germans for this great trial of strength that awaited them. It may be that youthful Germans who have been in the Hitler Jugend and who have learned to sing the Horst Wessel song about the glory of war, and the honour of dying on the battle field for the flag, the Swastika and their Fuehrer, are full of martial ardour. No country in the world has done more to impart this spirit to its youth, and thereby to destroy the natural youth and create in its place the strained, tense, narrow but loyal patriot.

But there is another group in Germany which has no illusions about war, that group of men and women over forty who have been through all the horrors and sufferings of the last war. These people are bewildered; while they may hope for victory because of the belief in the infallibility of their leader, there is ever present the fear of defeat. These people have been kept in a state of nervous tension for the past seven years, wondering whether each successive coup would add to Germany's greatness or involve her in a war, and possible defeat, with a repetition of the twenty years of mental and physical distress.

MORAL SHOCKS

Success on previous occasions was gained so easily, until finally it was taken for granted it would follow in the case of Poland. Such is the danger of a state that closes its doors and prevents a true picture of the outside world from being seen.

The moral shock when the Russian-German pact was signed, rendered to the German people as a whole, must have reached its climax when the international was sung loudly and openly in the cafes of Berlin on the night the Russian-German pact was signed. A month before or even less, such an act would have led the singers straight to a concentration camp.

LOST MEANING

Germany has been nourished and keyed up for a war against Communism for the past six years, and just before that war is started the international anthem of communism is sung with great zest by the opportunists. The whole preparation, training and education of Nazi Germany has lost its meaning, the spirit and purpose has gone out of it.

Russia is now on the border, and because of her benevolent neutrality she must no longer be treated in Germany as something unwholesome, at

though that is the lesson that was instilled up to a month ago. Suddenly German people have been called upon to work up hate against a new foe—France and Britain—one who has not up till now figured prominently in schools, camps and houses as a possible enemy.

No wonder there is no enthusiasm, since the task of overrunning and destroying the independence of small states with mighty armies and air forces is not quite the same as facing two enemies who are not so weak and defenceless, but extremely powerful.

NO ALTERNATIVE

No leader has ever gone so reluctantly into war as our Premier. It is because he is the one who says there is no alternative, that we are compelled to accept his decision. Had it been any other man in authority we might have had a slight suspicion that war might have been avoided, but when Mr. Chamberlain says it is impossible to stay out, then even the people of Germany must pause and think, for the Prime Minister was definitely more acceptable to the German people because of his desire for peace than their own leader was. It was as though they said at the time of the Munich pact, we know there is a just cause for war in this, but you have refrained from making it one and we are grateful.

The Prime Minister represented to them the civilian side of life — the peaceful pursuit of industry and commerce — with his civilian dress, his mellow voice and ripe experience. His visits to Germany introduced a new note, the non-military note, which many were yearning to hear. When Mr. Chamberlain then decides that war with Germany must come, then these same German people who approved his peace efforts must wonder where their policy has gone wrong.

HITLER FORESAW

It is indeed extraordinary that Hitler should have brought Russia to his

gates and arranged matters in such a way that the infiltration of Russian ideas must inevitably follow, gradually at first, but rapidly later when suffering and misery, discontent and strikes have done their work, and so undermined the whole German structure of society as Hitler conceived it. He foresaw this in his book Mein Kampf, and yet he risks it in face of what he regards as even a greater peril on the western front.

Russia is still the greatest menace to Germany, just as she has quietly, calmly and without the expenditure of a single rifle shot taken possession of Poland, with Lemberg and the Galician oil fields, so too her doctrines will take possession of the minds of German workers with the greatest ease. What Hitler fears most must come about no matter what the issue of the war may be, and it was to protect his people against this so called insidious influence that he justified his claim to power and filled the concentration camps with those who opposed his view and supported communism. Evidently he regards the menace on the western front as something very serious when he takes such risks and violates his oft proclaimed principles.

CHRISTIAN POSITION

What then is the position of the average Christian in this matter? Let G. K. Chesterton be the guide:—"There is nothing that really indicates a subtle, and in the true sense, a superior mind so much as this power of comparing a lower thing with a higher and yet that higher with a higher still; of thinking on three planes at once. There is nothing that wants the rarest sort of wisdom so much as to see, let us say, that the citizen is higher than the slave and yet that the soul is infinitely higher than the citizen or the city. It is not by any means a faculty that commonly belongs to these simplifiers of the Gospel, those who insist on what they call a simple morality and others call a sentimental morality. It is not at all covered by those who are content to tell everybody to remain at peace. On the contrary there is a very striking example of it in the apparent inconsistency between Christ's sayings about peace and about a sword. It is precisely this power which perceives that while a good peace is better than a good war, even a good war is better than a bad peace."

It cannot be said of this war that the young men have been driven into it because of the bad statesmanship and enthusiasm of the old men for a cause they could not fight for. The older generation which was the youthful one in the last war can hardly

KUHN BAIL FIXED AT LARGE SUM

New York, To-day. Fritz Kuhn, leader of the German-American Bund, who is under indictment for grand larceny and forgery, has again been refused a reduction in his bail. His bail has been fixed in \$10,000.—Reuter.

be accused of committing the mistake which they condemned in their seniors. Siegfried Sassoon is very bitter in his war poems about this:—

"Squire nagged and bullied till I went to fight

(Under Lord Derby's scheme). I died in bell—

(They called it Passchendaele); my wound was slight,

And I was hobbling back, and then a shell

Burst sick upon the duck-boards; so I fell

Into the bottomless mud, and lost the light.

In sermon-time, while Squire is in his pew,

He gives my gilded name a thoughtful stare;

For though low down upon the list, I'm there;

"In proud and glorious memory"—that's my due.

Two bleeding years I fought in France for Squire;

I suffered anguish that he's never guessed;

Once I came home on leave; and then I went west.

What greater glory could a man desire?"

Apart from that however, the old experienced men gained the sort of experience in the last war and in the post war period, which was likely to make them use every effort to ward off all future wars. Certainly no jingoist was in the British Cabinet, and most certainly the Prime Minister was a man of appeasement, if not a pacifist, and yet in spite of all their efforts young men are once more to be hurled into the arena of war. It is they who feel that the issue cannot be avoided, that if the liberties of free peoples are to be preserved, then the overthrow of Nazism must be undertaken. Neither old nor young want this war, but all feel that the duty must be discharged. There is no excitement, no flag wagging, just quiet determination.



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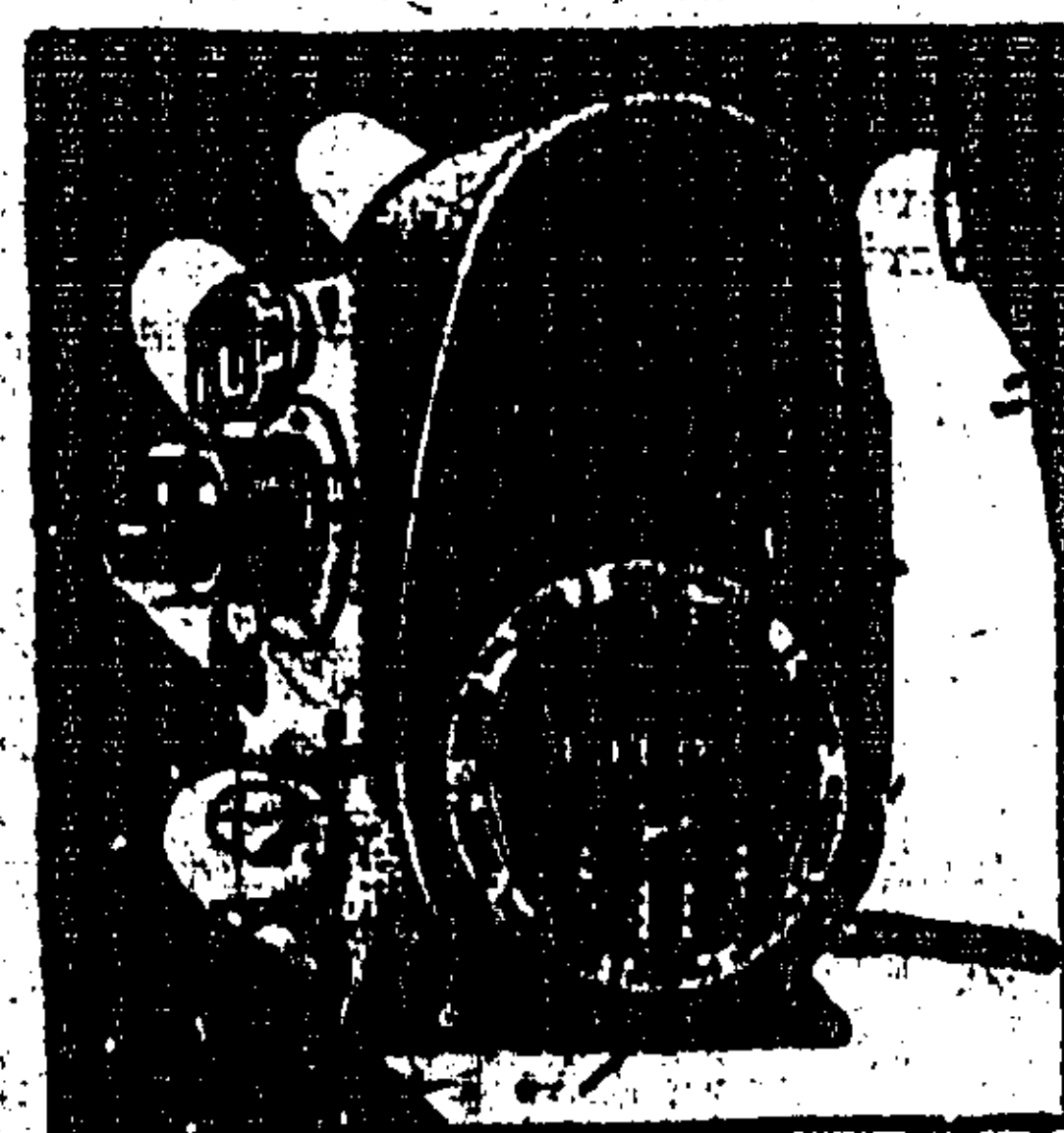
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ANTI-BRITISH CAMPAIGN REVIVED IN NORTH

Peiping, To-day.

APPARENTLY BECAUSE it is thought that Britain's hands are fully occupied in Europe, the anti-British movement is being revived in some places in North China.

Shops at Kaifeng are threatened with the confiscation of their stock and temporary shutting-down if they sell British goods after to-day.

The Japanese-controlled Chinese newspapers here advocate the intensification of the movement and declare that the distribution of leaflets is useless, there must be "achievements," apparently meaning thereby, direct action.

One paper declares that the presence of British goods on the market is a disgrace to the Chinese nation.

Americans are also experiencing trouble at Kaifeng, where a Japanese-directed movement has closed the Girls' Middle School, conducted by

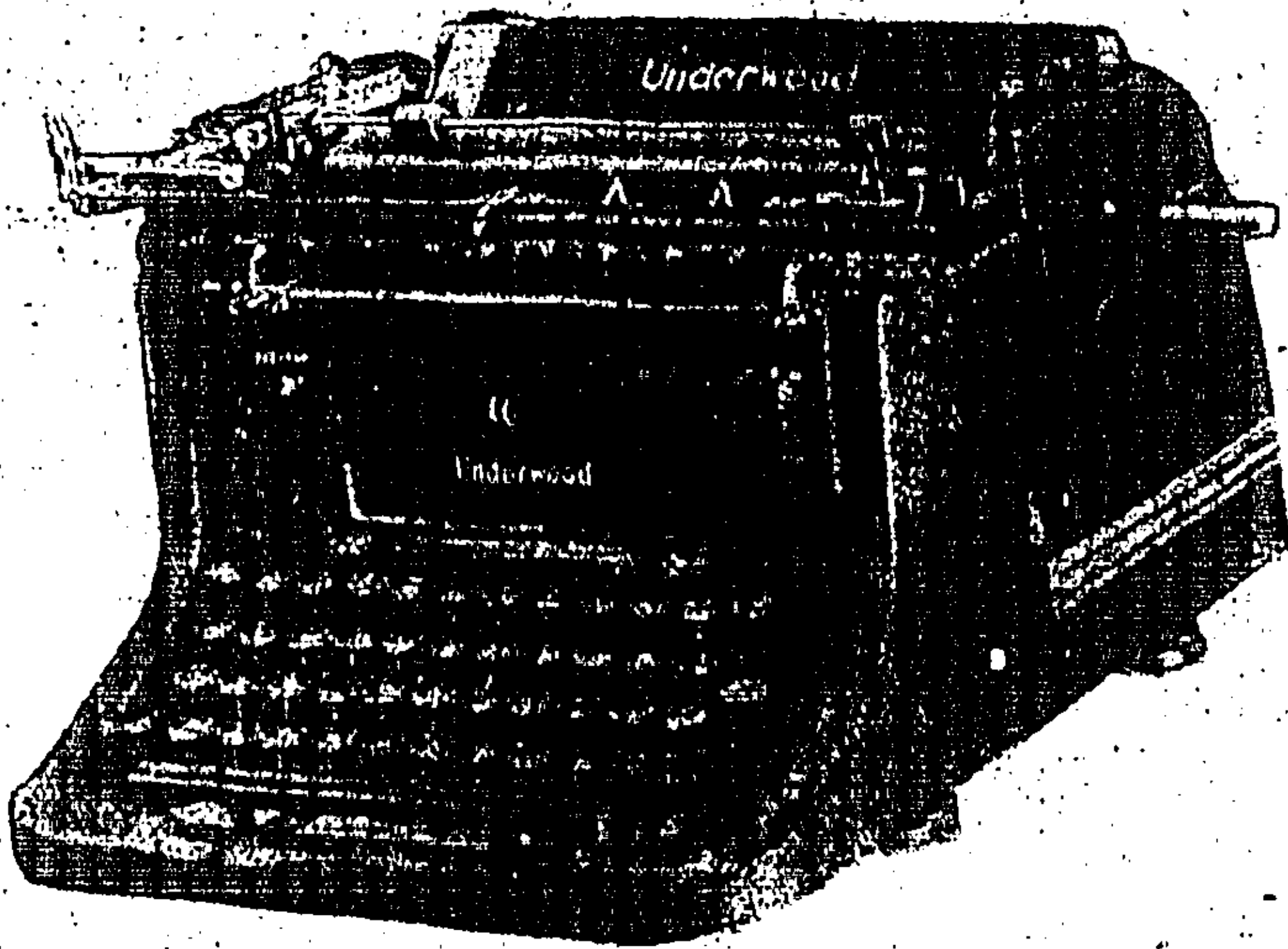
the Catholic American Sisters of Providence.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH CONSULTATIONS CONTINUE

Paris, To-day.

M. Daladier, the French Premier, yesterday received Sir Eric Phipps, the British Ambassador to Paris.—Reuter.

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ESTHONIAN NAVY CHIEF DISMISSED

London, To-day.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Esthonian Fleet has been dismissed and it is expected that there will be "other changes" in the High Command.

Several leading officers are to be court-martialled.

It is believed that the dismissal and court-martials are in connection with the escape of the Polish submarine from Tallinn. At the time, Soviet Russia accused Esthonia of connivance.—Reuter.

SELTEN ON WAY HOME

Moscow, To-day.

M. Selten, the Esthonian Foreign Minister, left Moscow yesterday for Tallinn.—Reuter.

3 DANISH SHIPS CAPTURED

Copenhagen, To-day.

The latest reports state that altogether three Danish ships have been "arrested" by German warships and taken to a German harbour for examination.

The Danish Minister in Berlin has been instructed to approach the German authorities and endeavour to secure the release of these ships as soon as possible.—Reuter.

HITLER MEETS THE FULL CABINET

London, To-day.

Yesterday afternoon, Herr Hitler held a conference with the full Cabinet, at which some members of the General Staff were also present.—Reuter.

IMPORTANT FRENCH STRATEGY PARLEY

Paris, To-day.

Far-reaching problems of strategy were the subject of the conference held yesterday by M. Daladier, Premier and Defence Minister, with the leaders of the Services, including General Gamelin, Army, Admiral Darlan, Navy, and General Vuillemin, Air Force.

The conference lasted for approximately half an hour, after which M. Daladier had a conference with President Lebrun which lasted for 45 minutes.

Among those present at the first conference was General Georges, Chief of the North-Eastern Group Armies, which occupy that part of the front which was visited by President Lebrun yesterday.—Reuter.

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